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Western ideas had come in such a flood that India was in danger of being swept off its base—and this reaction was necessary for the preservation of what is really valuable in Indian ideas and institutions. In the second place the evidence is unmistakable that the leaven of Christianity has spread all through India, and it can be easily detected in all these varied phases of development.

Another valuable feature of the book is a select bibliography at the end of each section, helpful not only to readers, but also to those who are collecting libraries on modern India.

J. W. M.

#### **An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek.**

By H. B. Swete. Revised by R. R. Ottley; with an Appendix containing the Letter of Aristaeas edited by H. St. J. Thackeray. New York: Putnam, 1914. Pp. xv+626. 7s. 6d.

For the successful pursuit of the goal of Old Testament textual criticism, no aid is so important as that to be obtained from a study of the text of the Septuagint, or Greek Bible. The Greek text goes back for its origin to a date far older than that of any surviving Hebrew manuscript. Furthermore it represents a different textual tradition and, in many specific cases, a much better tradition than that of the existing Hebrew text. But the Greek text itself presents many problems, and these of somewhat complicated character. Hence an "Introduction" to that text is a necessity. Swete's volume has been the standard guide for students ever since its appearance in 1900. It has rendered invaluable service. But since its issue, so much work has been done upon the problems of Septuagint study that a revision was imperatively needed. The author being unable to undertake the task, it has been done by Mr. R. R. Ottley, whose labors in the field of Septuagint criticism are well known.

Good as the revision is, so far as it goes, it does not go far enough. The editor was evidently placed under severe restrictions. The old plates have been preserved, with changes of only a minor sort, e.g., Charles's view that the Ethiopic version was made "in the main from the Greek" is now substituted for Lagarde's judgment that it was translated from the Arabic and was of little value for the recovery of the Septuagint text. But changes that might have been made, even without making new plates, have not been made; e.g., the many references to Driver's *Introduction* and to his *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel* are retained without adjustment to the later editions of these works. More serious still, there is no adequate recognition of the progress made in the study of the Septuagint in the last fifteen years. The editor gives us, it is true, in 32 pages of "Additional Notes" references to the literature of this

period and concise summaries of the content of many articles. But in a standard work of this sort, we ought to find a clear and connected statement of the present state of Septuagint research with an indication of the tasks remaining to be done and the directions in which progress is being made. As a matter of fact, we seem farther away from the original Septuagint today than ever. We are confronted by a great number of MSS representing many lines of textual tradition. We may not accept any one as the "true LXX." We must rather classify the manuscripts, on the basis of careful and minute examination of their characteristics, and group them in families. Only after this has been done can we take the further step to the discovery of what lay behind these various families.

The original edition of Swete's book has done much to further right methods of work among English scholars. The new edition will likewise be a useful repository of information, but it will not be as significant an influence upon the work of the next decade as its predecessor was for the last decade. Yet every worker upon the textual criticism of the Septuagint or of the Hebrew Bible must have this new edition.

**The Book of Leviticus.** By A. T. Chapman and A. W. Streane. London: Cambridge University Press, 1914. Pp. lx+195. 3s. net.

The authors of this handbook were thoroughly in touch with everything bearing on their subject. Like other volumes of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, this is a very inexpensive book.

**In the Service of the King.** By Joseph B. Dunn. New York: Putnam, 1914. Pp. viii+158. \$1.25.

In this interesting psychological study of a minister's life, the author shows how he had to adapt himself to the life of a country pastor. Mr. Dunn always believed that cheerfulness is under ordinary circumstances the sign of a healthy Christian life, and the story of his experiences will be an object-lesson to many.

**Under the Redeeming Aegis.** By H. C. Mabie. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1915. Pp. 160. 2s. net.

Dr. Mabie believes that the salvation of the world is an eternal reality in the mind of God, so that the problem of atonement is already settled in him and by him. Salvation is objectified in Christ and when apprehended by man becomes a working principle in him. God does not condemn those who are ignorant of the gospel, for God cannot consign men to doom